

## REMARKS

In the patent application, claims 1-26 are pending. In the office action, all pending claims are rejected.

Applicant has amended claims 1, 11 and 21. Claims 1 and 11 are amended to include the limitation that the communication device has means to output its own identity in a perceptually noticeable form so that the communication device can output such identity on said means in the perceptually noticeable form in response to an action on the communication device. The support for the amendment can be found on Figure 1a and p.6, lines 1-4; and 19-24. Figure 1a depicts a screen 22 for outputting the identity 40 of the communication device 20 in a perceptually noticeable form. Claim 21 is amended to include the limitation that the information in the perceptually noticeable form indicative of the device identity is provided on the same outputting device.

No new matter has been introduced.

At section 2, claims 7-9 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, for containing the trademark/trade name Bluetooth.

It is respectfully submitted that Bluetooth is not a trademark or trade name. As with GSM, Bluetooth is a Communications Standard. More specifically, a Bluetooth system operates in the radio frequency range around 2.4GHz in the unlicensed Industrial-Scientific-Medical (ISM) band. Globally, the Bluetooth operating frequency falls within the 2400MHz to 2497MHz range. In the U.S. and in Europe, a band of 83.7MHz bandwidth is available and the band is divided into 79 RF channels spaced 1 MHz apart. Bluetooth network arrangements can be either point-to-point or point-to-multipoint to provide connection links among a plurality of electronic devices. The baseband protocol for a Bluetooth system combines circuit and packet switching. Circuit switching can be either asynchronous or synchronous. Up to three synchronous data (logical) channels, or one synchronous and one asynchronous data channel, can be supported on one physical channel. Each synchronous channel can support a 64 Kb/s transfer rate while an asynchronous channel can transmit up to 721 Kb/s in one direction and 57.6 Kb/s in the opposite direction. If the link is symmetric, the transfer rate in the asynchronous channel can support 432.6 Kb/s. Currently, each of the 79 RF channels is utilized by a pseudo-random hopping

sequence through the Bluetooth bandwidth. In sum, Bluetooth is a known Standard in the communications industry.

For the above reason, applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the 112 rejection.

At section 4 of the office action, claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by “SONY” (Integrated Remote Commander: Operating Instructions, Document No. 3-048064674(1), RM-AV2100/AV2100B, © 2000 Sony Corporation).

In rejecting claim 1, the Examiner states that Sony discloses a method of revealing an identity of a communication as claimed.

It is respectfully submitted that claim 1 has the limitation that the communication device having means for outputting the device identity in a perceptually noticeable form, and the device identity in the perceptually noticeable form is outputted on said means. In other words, the identity of a communication device is displayed or outputted in a perceptually noticeable form on the communication device itself.

In contrast, in SONY, the identity of a communication device such as VCR123, is outputted in the perceptually noticeable form on the remote control, not on the outputting device of the communication device.

For the above reason, claim 1 is distinguishable over the cited SONY reference.

Regarding claim 11, the Examiner states that SONY discloses a method of establishing an initial communication link between a first communication device and a second communication device as claimed.

It is respectfully submitted that claim 11, as amended, has the limitation that the first communication device having a device identity and means for outputting the device identity in a perceptually noticeable form, and the outputting of the device identity in the perceptually noticeable form, in response to an action of the first communication device, is made on the outputting means.

In contrast, in SONY, the identity of a communication device such as VCR123, is outputted in the perceptually noticeable form on the remote control, not on the outputting device of the communication device.

For the above reason, claim 11 is distinguishable over the cited SONY reference.

Regarding claim 21, the Examiner states that SONY discloses a communication device having a device identity as claimed.

It is respectfully submitted that claim 21, as amended, has the limitation that the communication device has an outputting device, operatively connected to the storing device, for providing information in a perceptually noticeable form indicative of the device identity on said outputting device.

In contrast, in SONY, the identity of a communication device such as VCR123, is outputted in the perceptually noticeable form on the remote control, not on the outputting device of the communication device.

For the above reason, claim 21 is distinguishable over the cited SONY reference.

As for claims 2-10, 12-20 and 22-26, they are dependent from claims 1, 11 and 21 and recite features not recited in claims 1, 11 and 21. For reasons regarding claims 1, 11 and 21 above, claims 2-10, 12-20 and 22-26 are also distinguishable over the cited SONY reference.

#### CONCLUSION

As amended, claims 1-26 are allowable. Early allowance of claims 1-26 is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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